

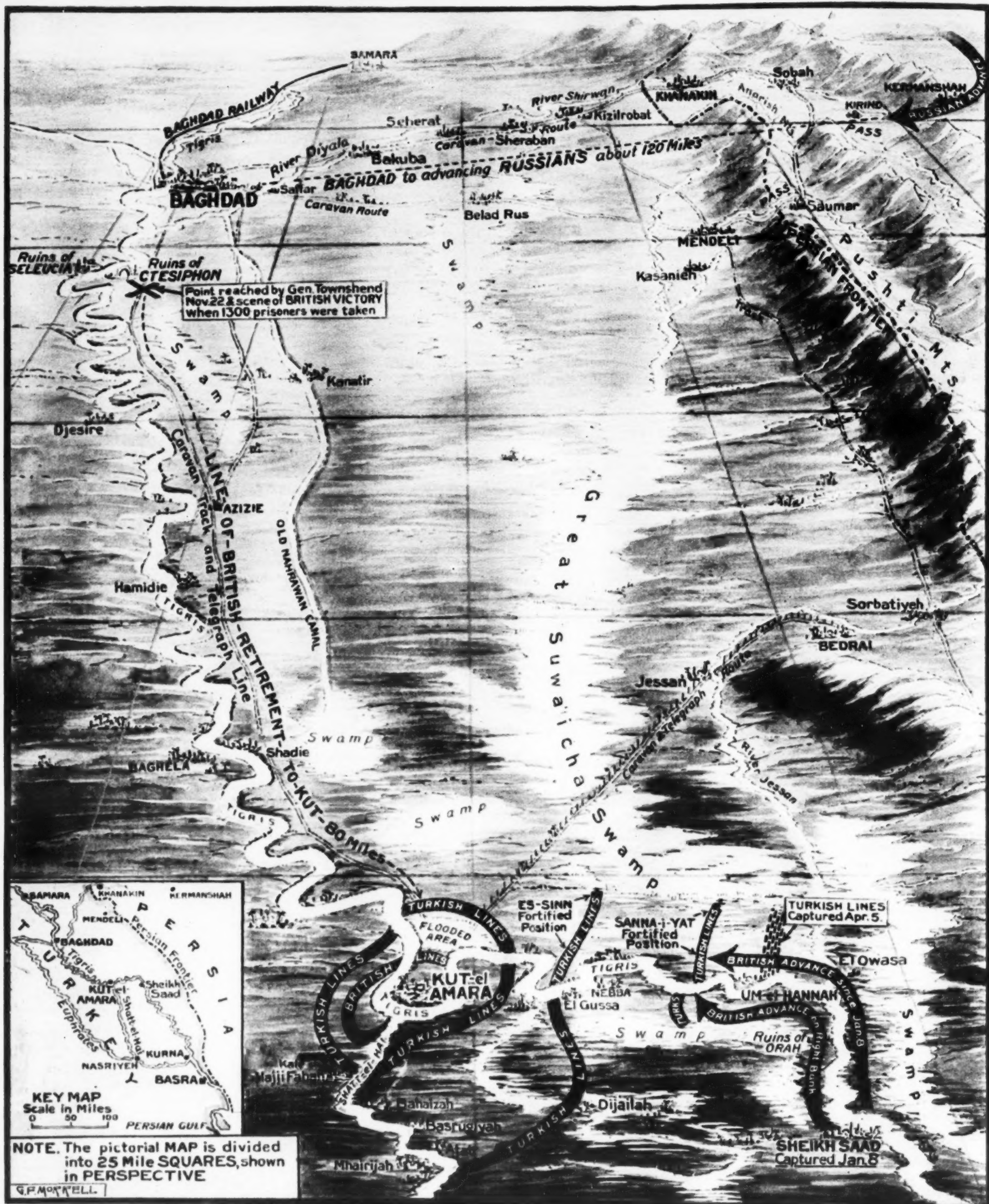
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

*In this issue, the first of a new series of cartoons:
"Death Leads at the Mazurian Lakes."*



In the Heart of Verdun Today.
A French sentinel in front of the ruins of the Seminary of Verdun,
which has been demolished by the bombardment of the German guns.
(© Modern Photo Service.)

Kut-el-Amara, Where the British Have Surrendered



This map shows in perspective the entire basin of the Tigris River from above Baghdad, the object of the British Tigris expedition to below Kut-el-Amara, at which point the British troops under command of General Townshend have surrendered to the Turks after a siege of 143 days which has brought the

surrounded garrison to the verge of starvation. The map shows in detail the flooded and swampy condition of both banks of the Tigris, which condition is blamed as the reason why the British relief force, under General Goringe, has been unable to proceed to the aid of their besieged companions.

THE SITUATION

(Week ending May 4, 1916.)

TWO sensational developments unfavorable to Great Britain have marked the week. The brief revolt in Ireland was important only in so far as it indicated an internal weakness, thus tending to affect British prestige, especially in the Orient. General Townshend's surrender to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara is far more significant in the same direction.

The fate of the Anglo-Indian expedi-

tion to Bagdad constitutes one of the dramatic episodes of the war. With an original strength of 40,000, under the general command of Sir John Nixon, the expedition came within actual sight of its goal, and yet it failed. At Ctesiphon an indecisive battle was fought on Nov. 22, and the British were forced to fall back to Kut-el-Amara, where General Nixon left Townshend with 10,000 men to hold that strategic point.

Superior Turkish forces at once closed in upon General Townshend's garrison. A relief expedition under General Aylmer succeeded in getting

within twenty miles of Kut, but suffered heavy losses, and is still at Sannayyat, surrounded by superior numbers. A relief ship with food met disaster after getting within four miles of the starving garrison. After a gallant resistance of 143 days General Townshend was compelled, on April 29, to surrender with 8,970 effective men, after destroying guns and munitions.

This extinguishes the British hope of capturing Bagdad. To that extent it is a signal victory for the Central Powers. Its strategic advantage, however, is almost wholly nullified by the presence of

large Russian forces north of Bagdad, which seem destined to accomplish all that the British had aimed to do, and much more besides.

The New York Times
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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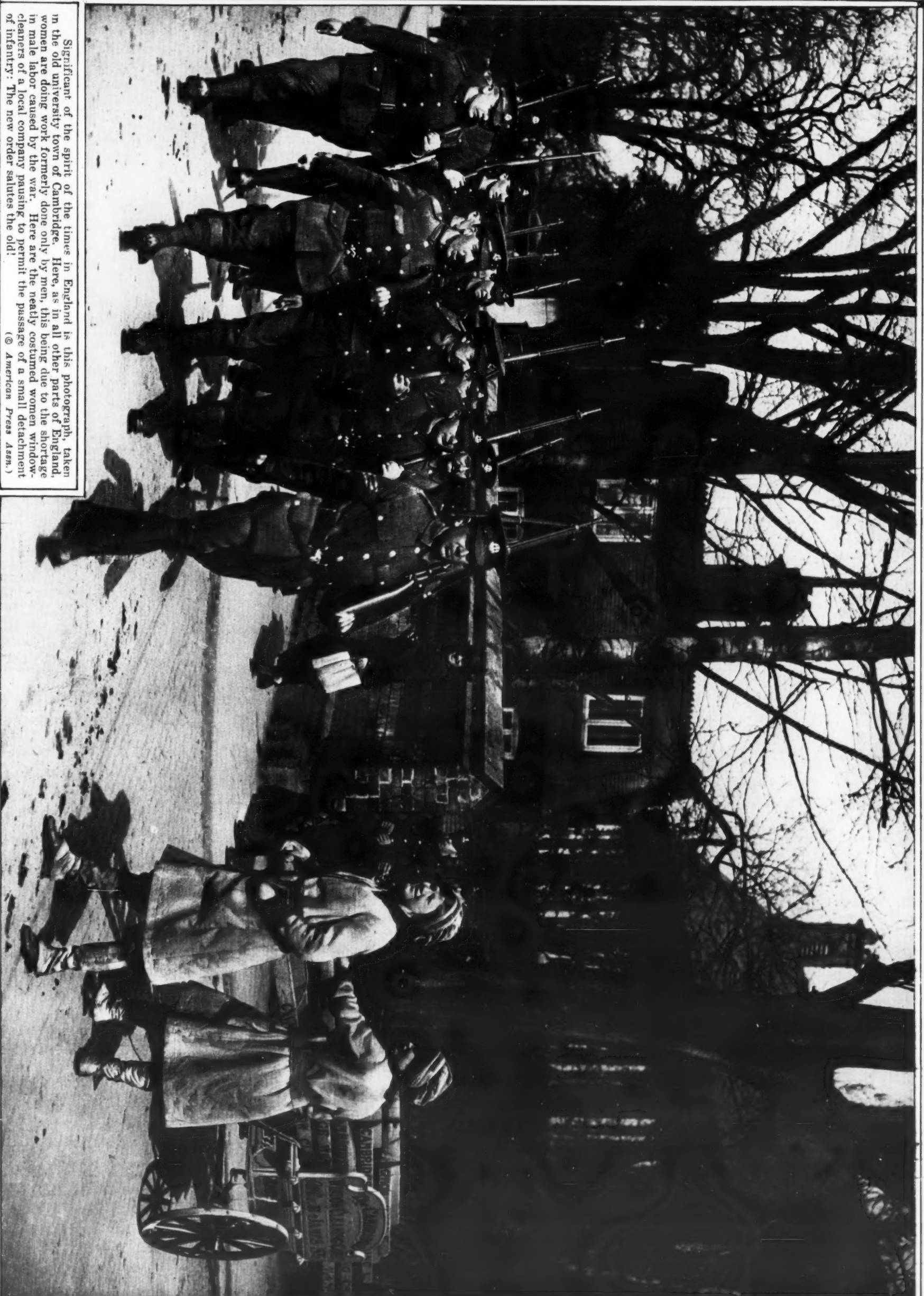
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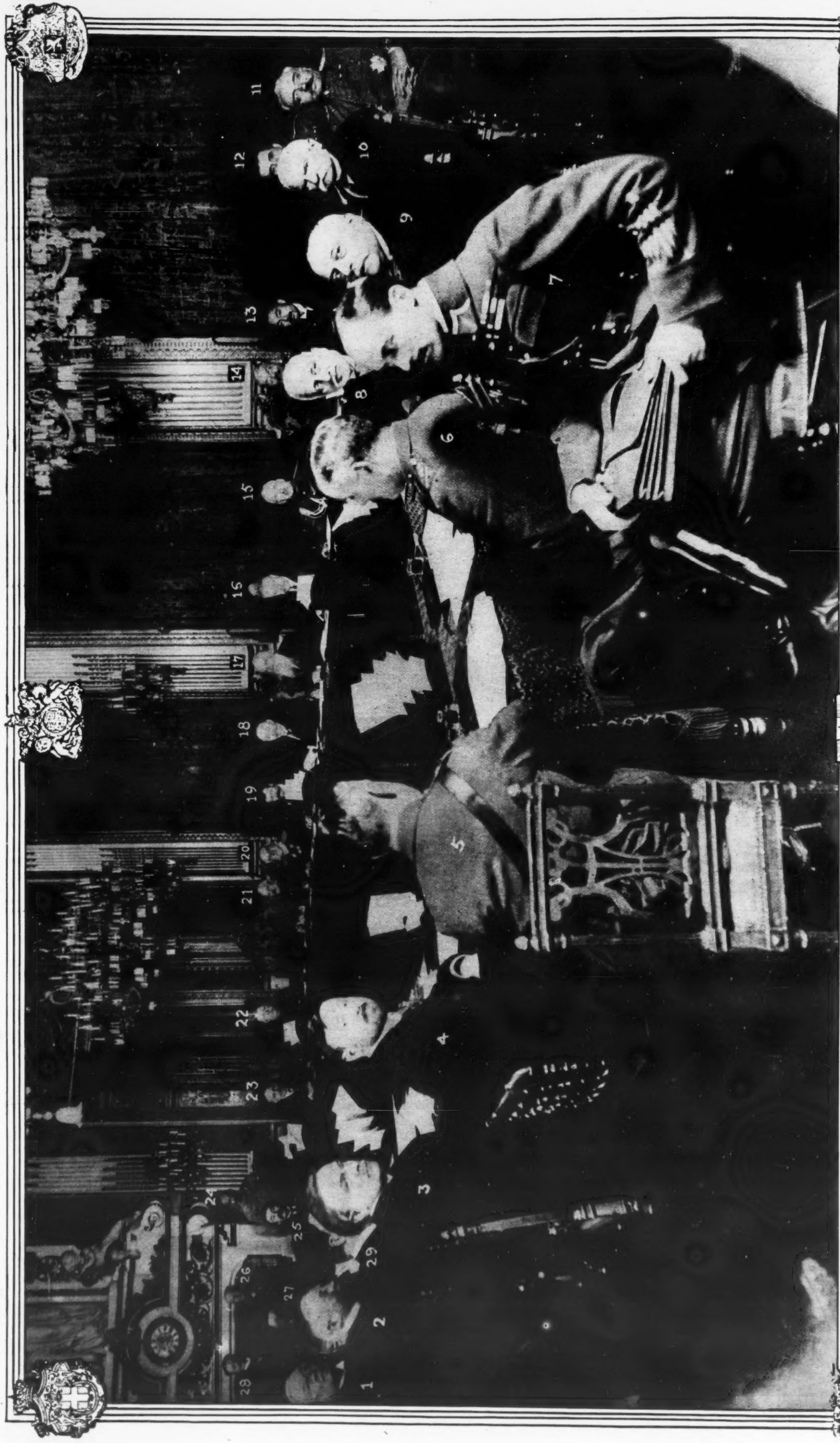
Women Must Work While the Men Must Fight



Significant of the spirit of the times in England is this photograph, taken in the old university town of Cambridge. Here, as in all other parts of England, women are doing work formerly done only by men, this being due to the shortage in male labor caused by the war. Here are the neatly costumed women window-cleaners of a local company pausing to permit the passage of a small detachment of infantry. The new order salutes the old!

(© American Press Assn.)

A Notable Gathering—the Recent Conference of the Allied Powers in Paris



This notable gathering in Paris of the civil and military leaders of the allied nations, for a furtherance of all the purposes of the war, was presided over by the French Premier, M. Aristide Briand, who is number 25 in the photograph. The others around the council board are (1) Premier Asquith of England; (2) Lord Bertie, (3) Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, both of England; (4) M. Thomas of France; (5) Lord Kitchener, and (6) General Sir W. Robertson of England; (7) an English military aid; (8) Ambassador Tittoni, (9) Premier Salandra, (10) Baron Sonnino, (11) Gen-

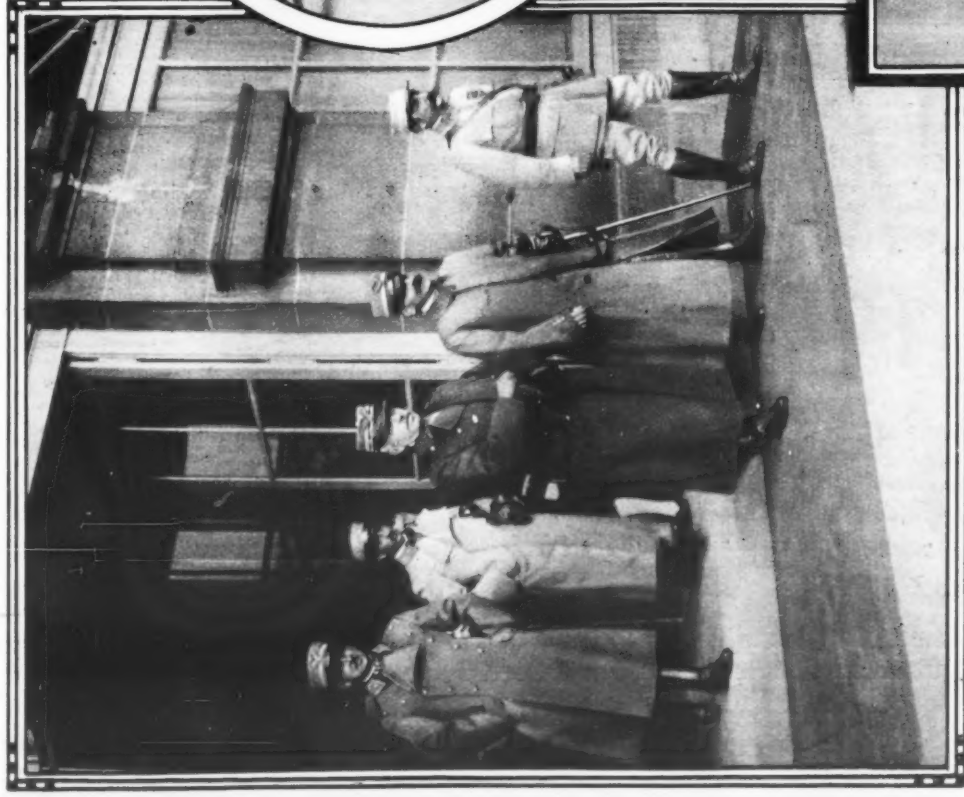
eral Cadorna, and (12) General Dall'Olio, all of Italy; (13) Mr. Matsi, Japan; (14) General Chagas; (15) General Gillski, and (16) M. Isvolsky of Russia; (17) Premier Pachitch, (18) General Vesnitch, and (19) Yovan Yovanovitch of Serbia; (20) General Rochitch; (21) General Castelneau, (22) General Joffre, (23) Admiral Lacaze, (26) General Roques, (27) General Bourgeois, and (24) and (28) Secretaries, all of France; and (29) Sir Edward Grey of England.

(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)

Kitchener, and (6) General Sir W. Robertson of England; (7) an English military aid; (8) Ambassador Tittoni, (9) Premier Salandra, (10) Baron Sonnino, (11) Gen-

France; and (29) Sir Edward Grey of England.

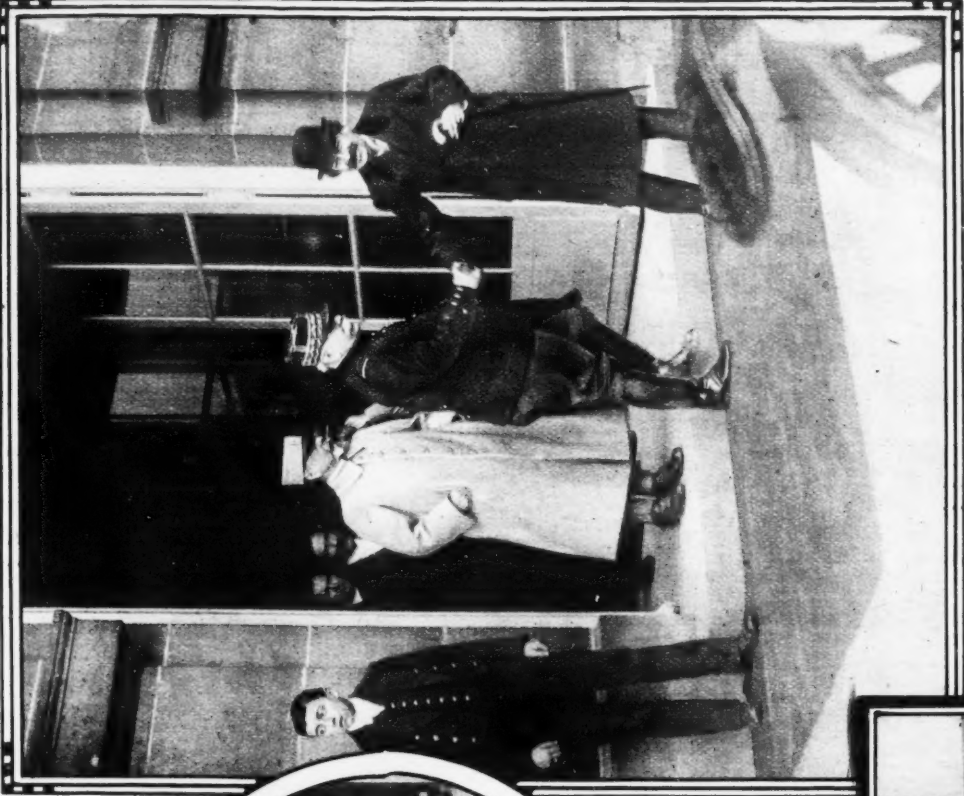
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



The Italian commander, General Cadoorna, (marked with a cross,) leaving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris.



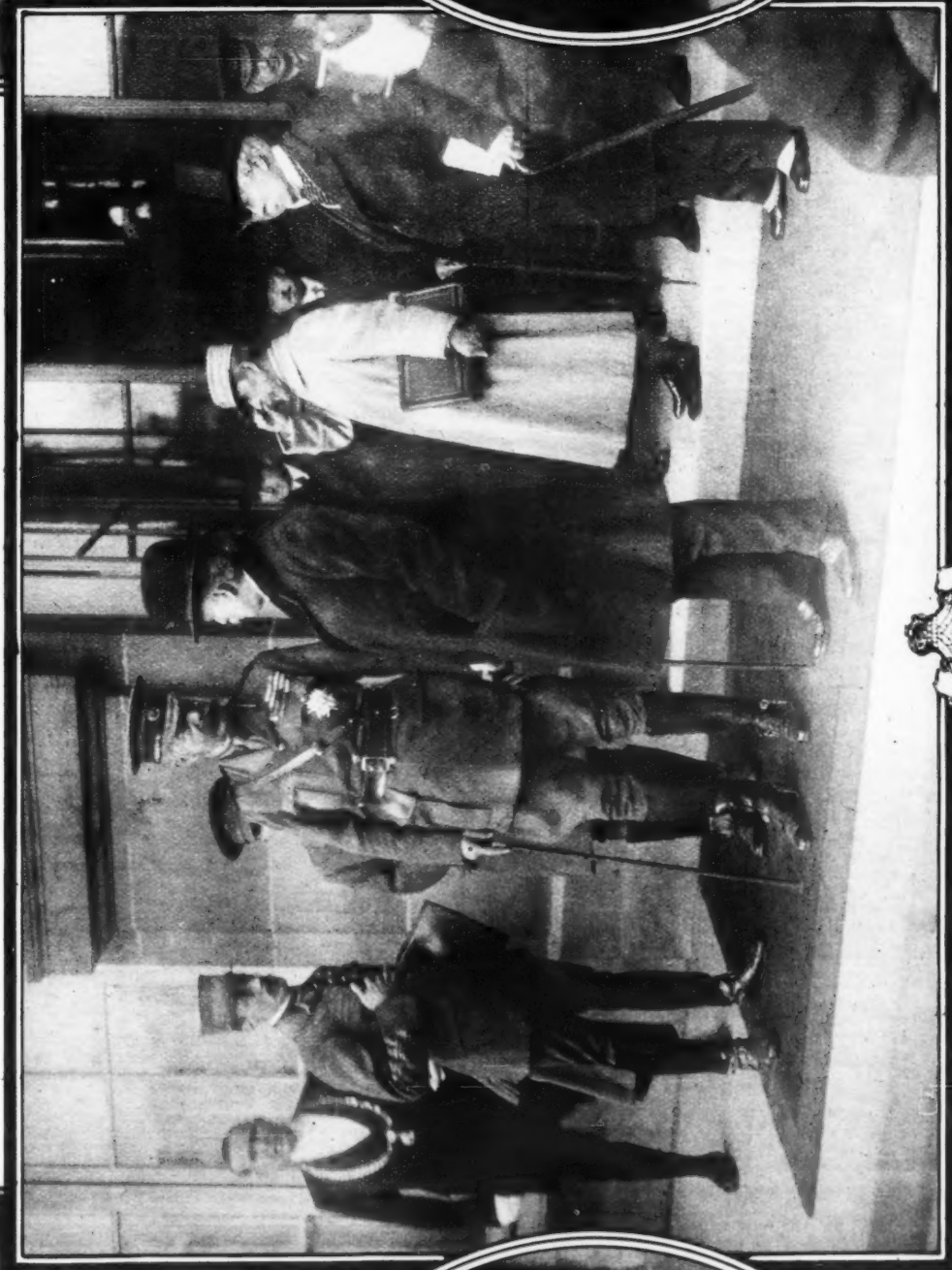
From left to right, General Roques, Minister of War; M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, and General Joffre, all French.



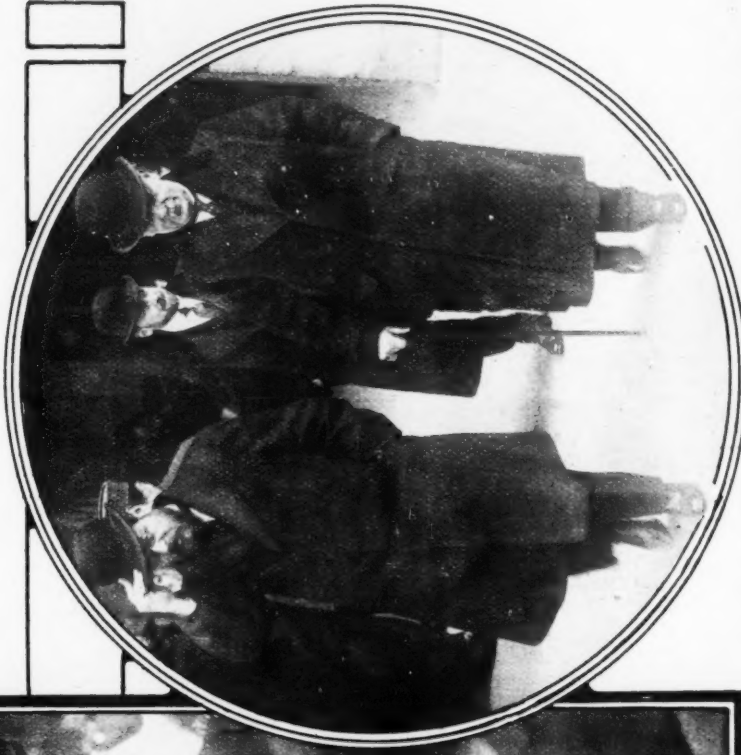
The French Premier, Briand, takes leave of the French commander, Joffre, after the conference. General Roques in the doorway.



Two of the English delegation, Lord Francis Bertie and Premier Asquith.

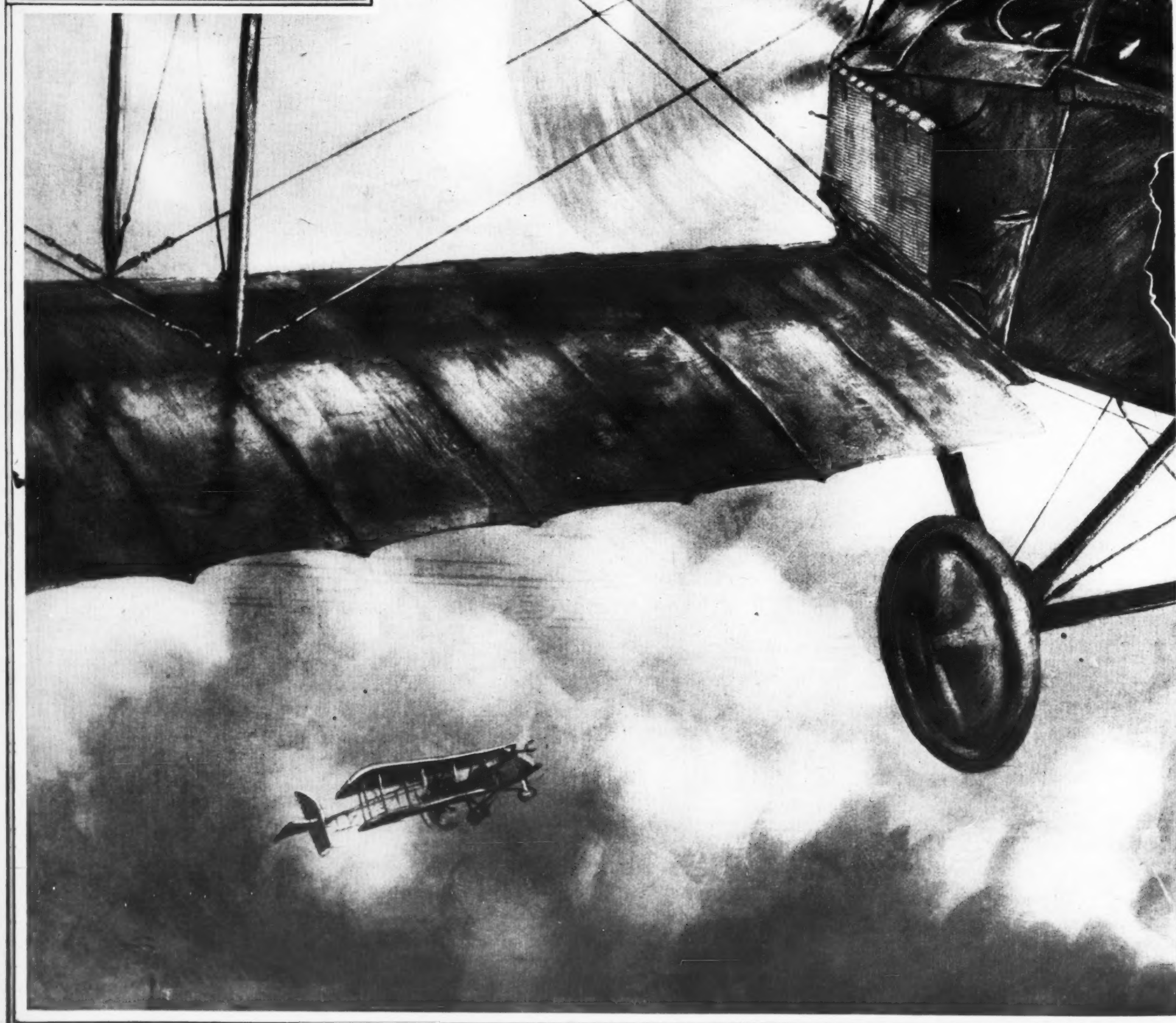


A notable group at the conference door; from left to right: Lord Kitchener, Lloyd George, General Roques, and Lord Bertie.



Two Ministers of Munitions: M. Albert Thomas, for France, and Lloyd George, for Great Britain.

Here Is the Latest German War

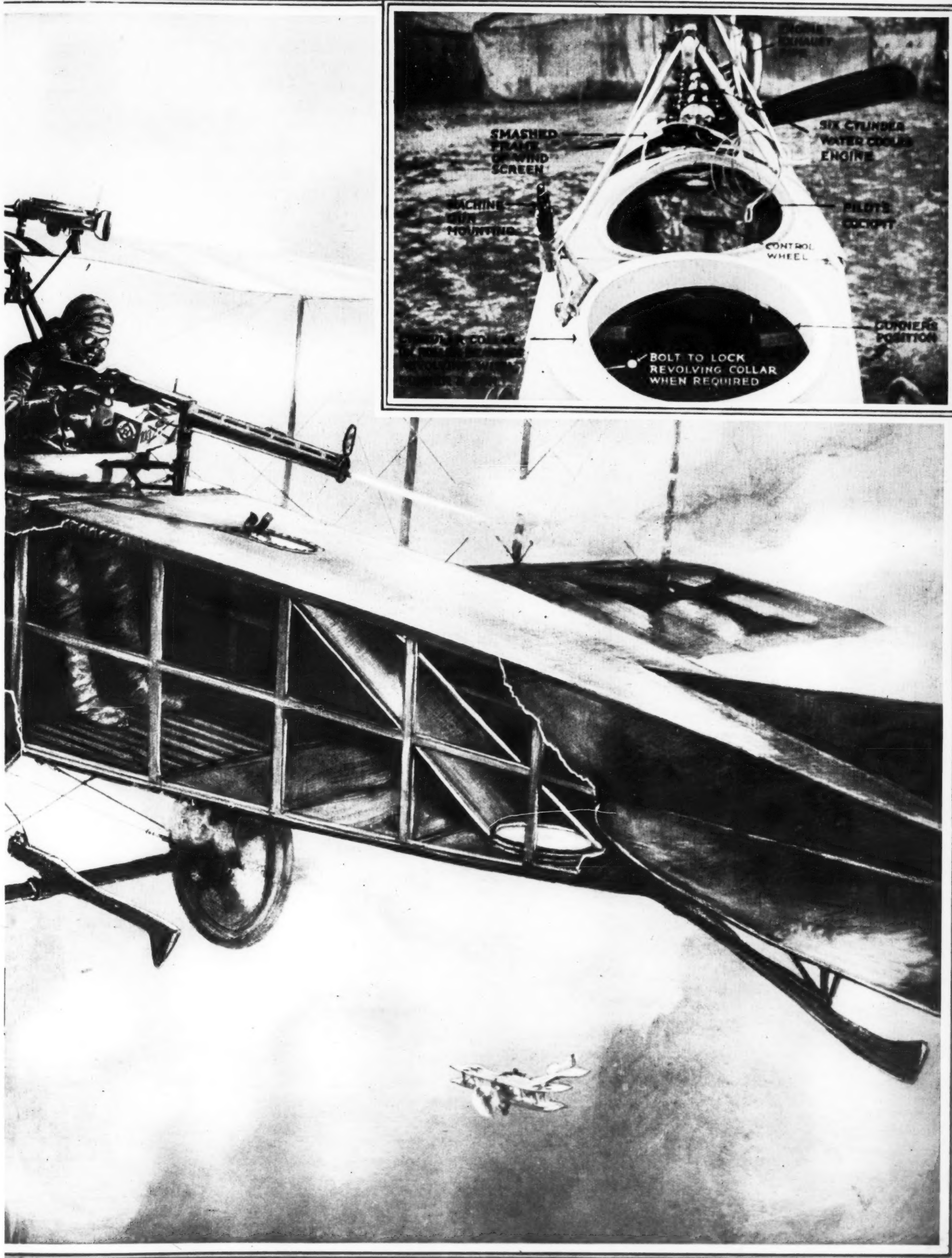


This machine, a German one, was brought down within the allied lines on the western front, and from a study of its details it has been possible to construct a drawing showing the various methods of attack and defense employed by the German aviators. The observer sits within a circular gun-rest, which he can turn

in any direction. If an opponent is approaching him from below he can depress the muzzle of the gun and fire down the tube, which is here shown in section. A metal rest receives the muzzle and holds it in position; a little box receives the empty cartridge cases. The gun is fitted with a telescopic sight, which can be

(Published by arrangement with The Sphere)

Plane With Revolving Gunner's Pit



seen at its muzzle-end. In order to fire forward the observer turns around, rises in his seat, and grips the handle and trigger of the upper and lighter gun fixed above the pilot's head. The panel at left shows details of the control wheel. The pillar is grasped by both hands and moved to right or left to control the ailerons

and is moved forward or back to control the tail planes. The panel at right gives details of the two cockpits. The nearer cockpit has a revolving edge, and inside the fuselage can be seen the bolt which locks the revolving collar in any position desired by the combatant observer. On the left is seen the machine gun mounting

The Destruction of the Zeppelin L-15 on the English Coast.



The L-15 was one of the number of raiding aircraft that attacked the eastern counties of England during the end of March and early April. This Zeppelin was badly hurt by gunfire from a land battery and disappeared, crippled, seaward.

The next day the airship was found off the Thames estuary sinking in the sea near the Kentish Knock, when this photograph was made. Before she sank her crew of seventeen was rescued by the steam trawler *Olivine*.



Destruction of a French Observation Balloon, Near Verdun



In the upper right corner may be seen the German aeroplane which has just dropped bombs on the French stationary balloon, one of which is seen bursting just over it, causing its destruction and the death of the French lookout in the balloon, Lieutenant Peter Chevallier.

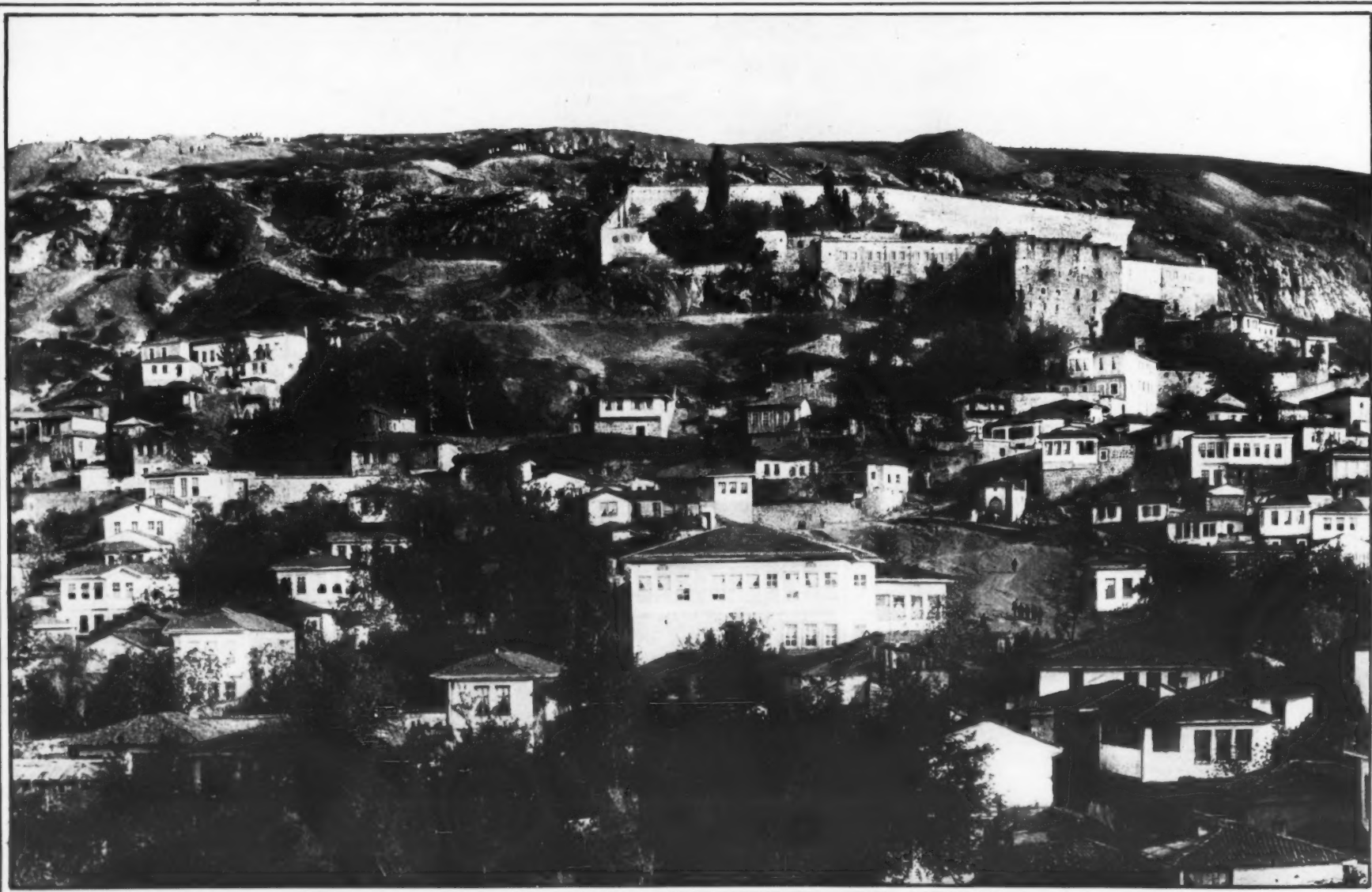
(Photo © U. S. A. and Canada by American Press Association.)



More Views of Trebizond, Conquered Turkish Port



Two streets leading into the market place of Trebizond; the streets of the city are mostly narrow, ill paved and winding.
(Photos from Bain News Service.)



This photograph of the hillside residential section of Trebizond gives a fair idea of the style of the architecture and nature of the dwellings in the Black Sea port which Grand Duke Nicholas's army recently captured from the Turks.

When Death Beats the Long Roll



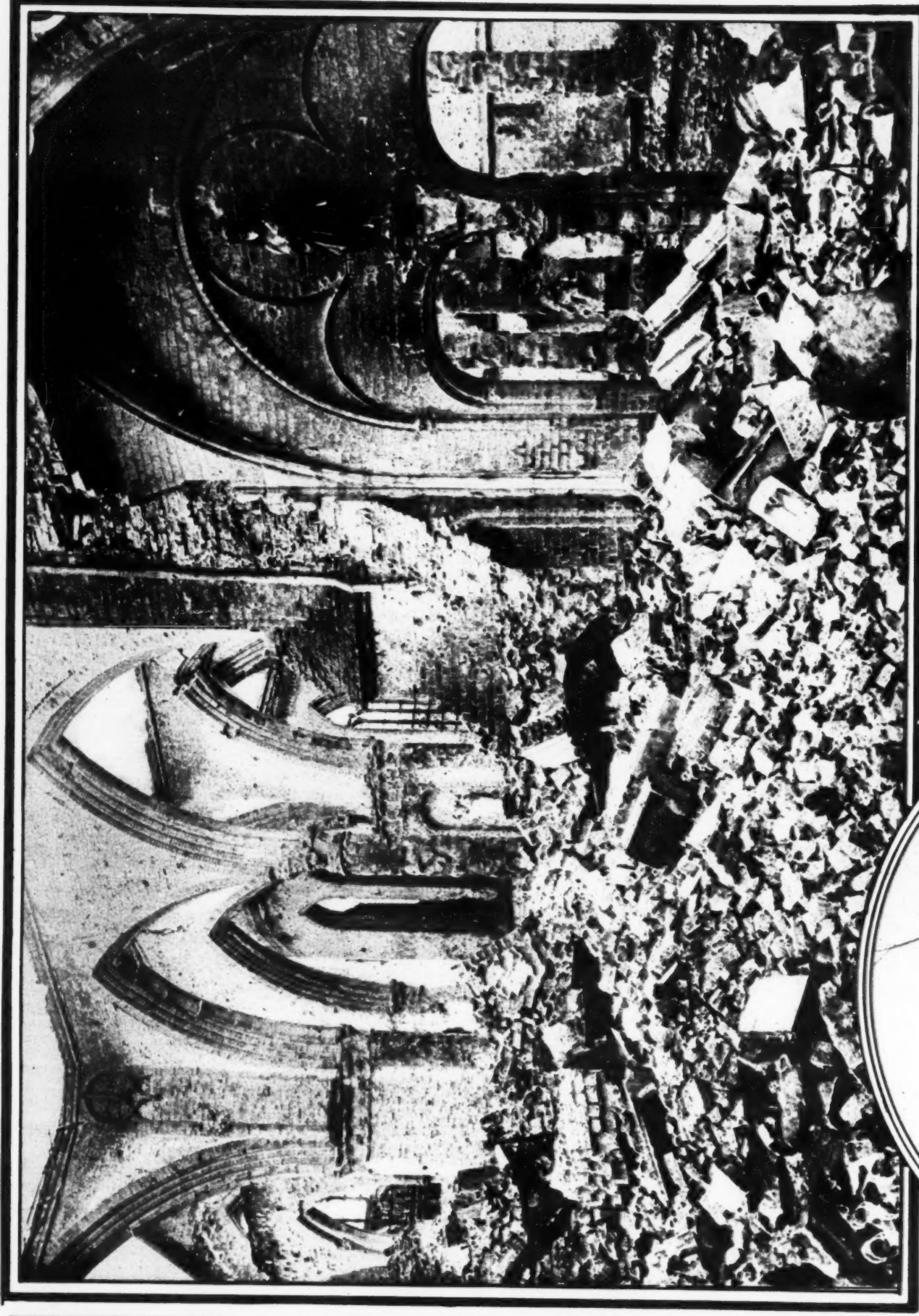
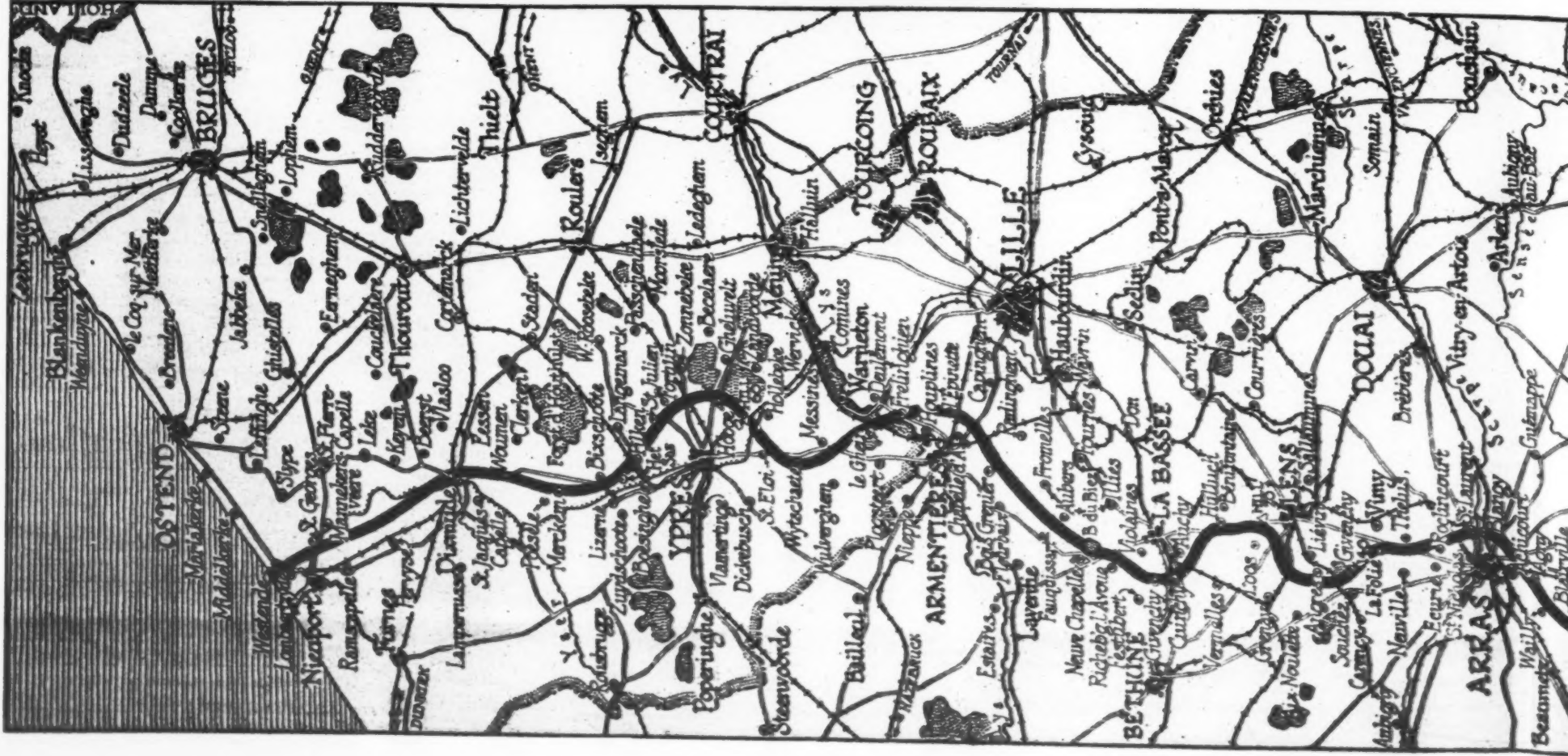
DEATH LEADS THE RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF THE MAZURIAN LAKES.

This, the first of a new series of cartoons which will be published weekly, embodies a German artist's conception of the sacrifice of the Russian troops at the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, when General

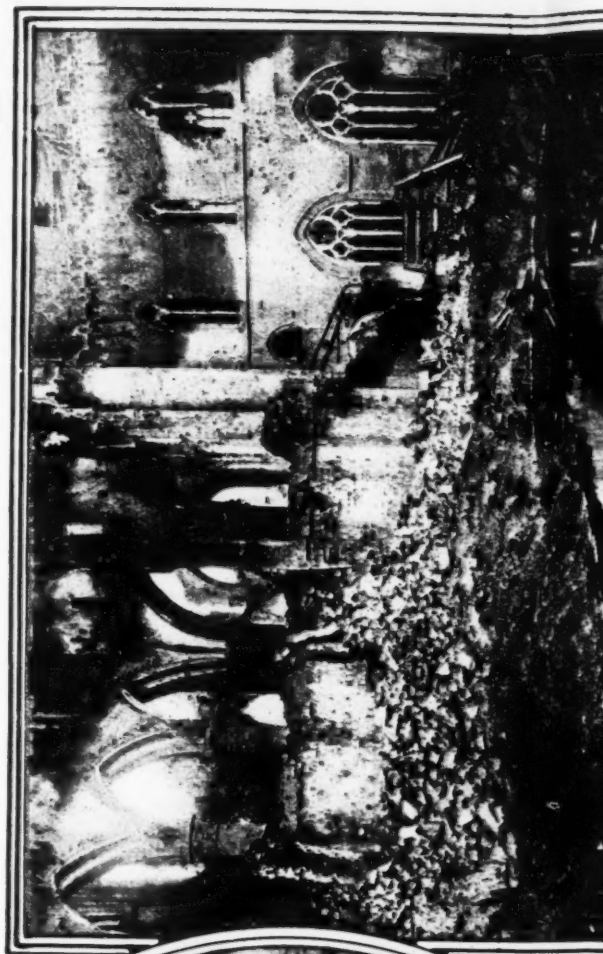


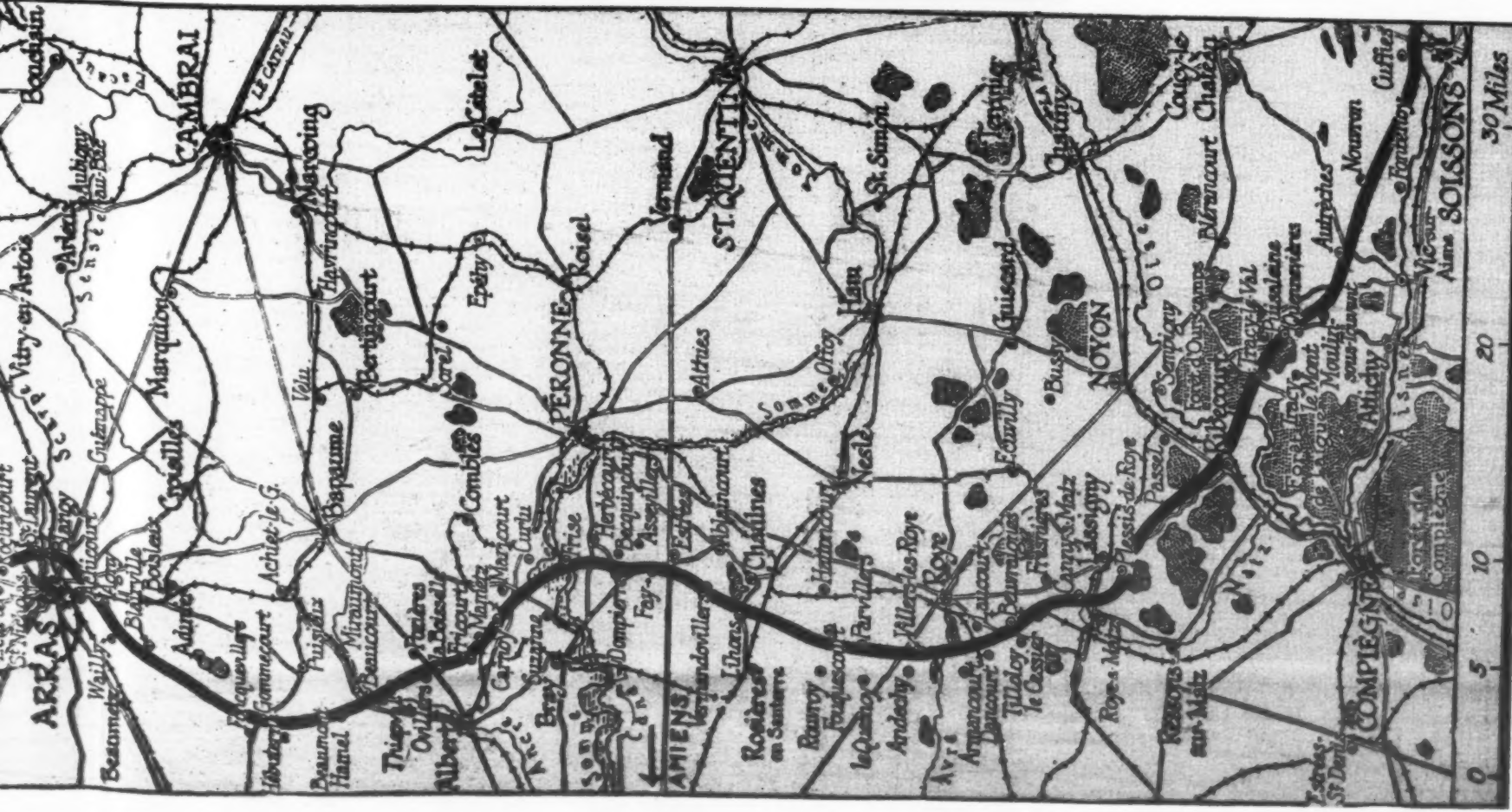
von Hindenburg trapped and destroyed the Russian army operating in East Prussia, thus making an end to the Russian invasion of Germany. Our series shows cartoonists' conceptions of Death as a war spirit.

From Westende to Soissons—Where the Rain of Shells Never Ceases

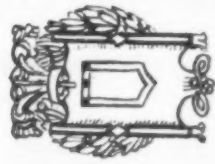


The Church of Nieuport, in Nieuport, Belgium, is in ruins.

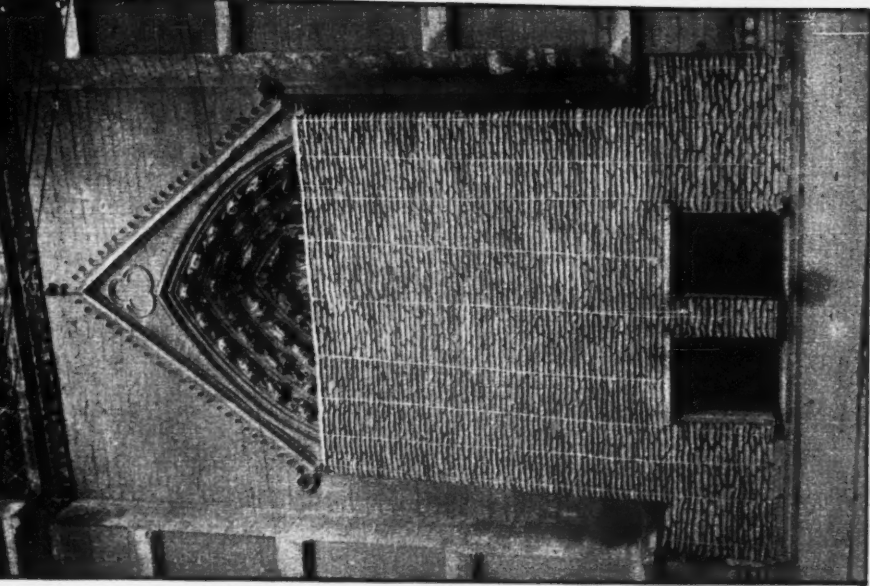
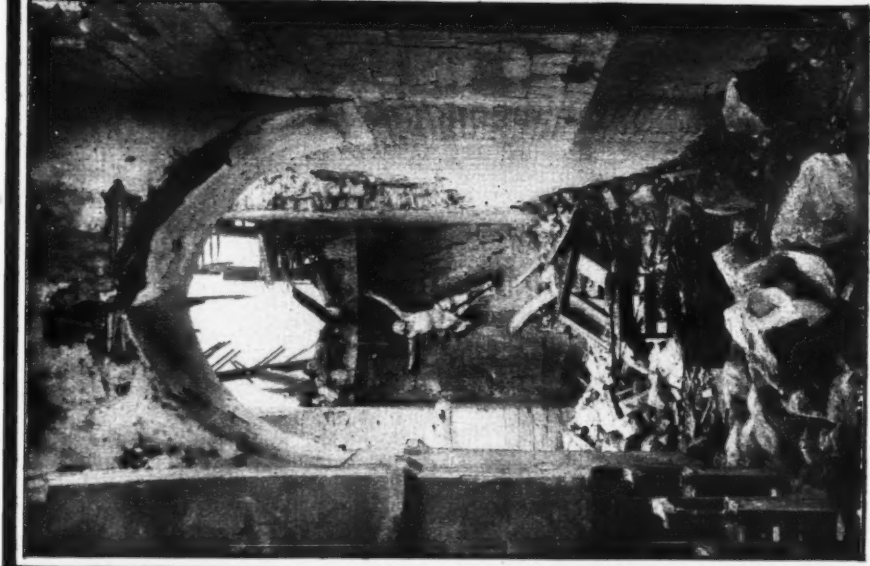




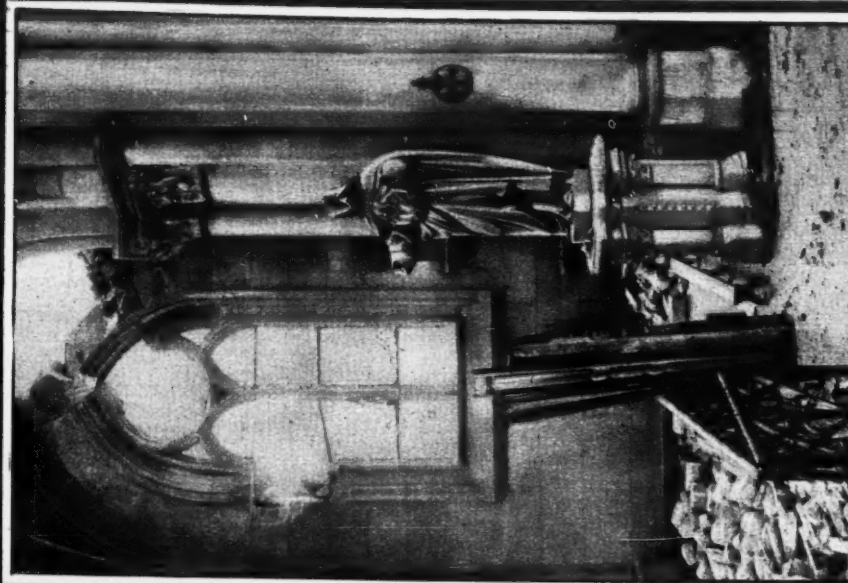
The black line in this map shows the front—the actual line of conflict—in Flanders and the northwest of France. The pounding of artillery along this line never ceases, and the battle district from the North Sea to Soissons may be traced by a blaze of destroyed villages, ruins of a country famous because of its history and its beauty.



Along the Yser River, near Dixmude, in Flanders.

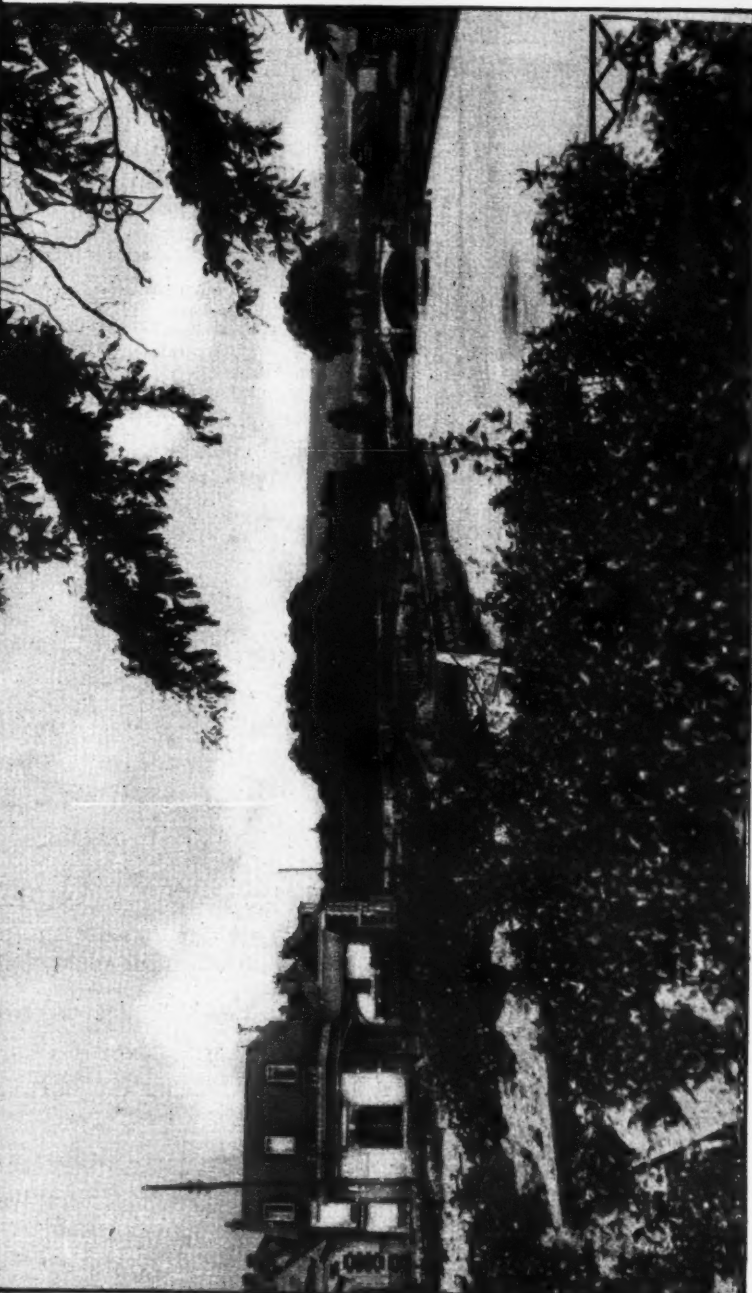


Gate of the Cathedral of Amiens protected by sand bags.



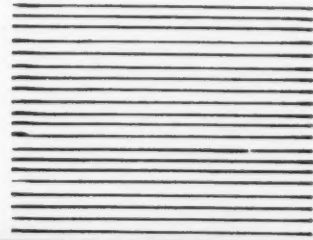
A recent photograph of the Ypres Cathedral, facing west.

The church of Marquilliers in the Somme region.

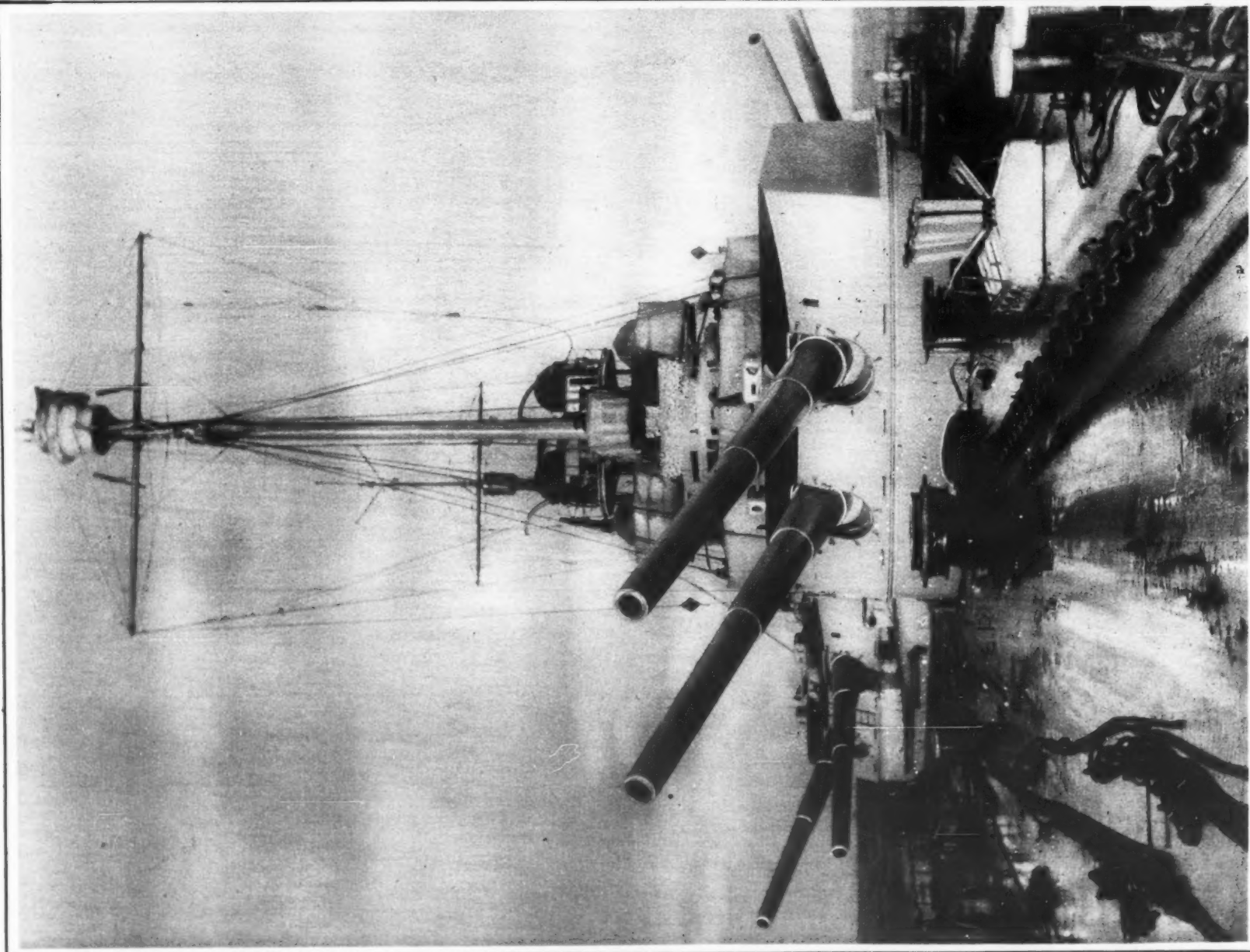


Destroyed bridge at Soissons, which town, since the battle of the Marne, has remained in French hands.

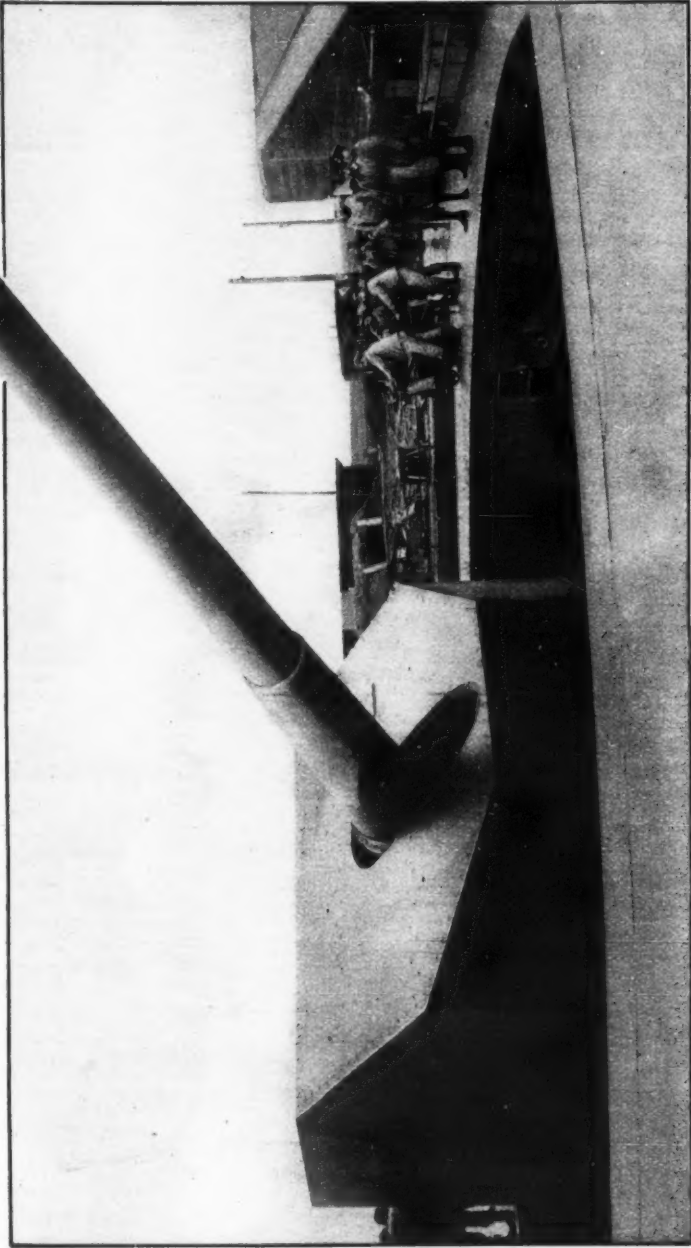
Within the church of Ribecourt in the Aisne district.



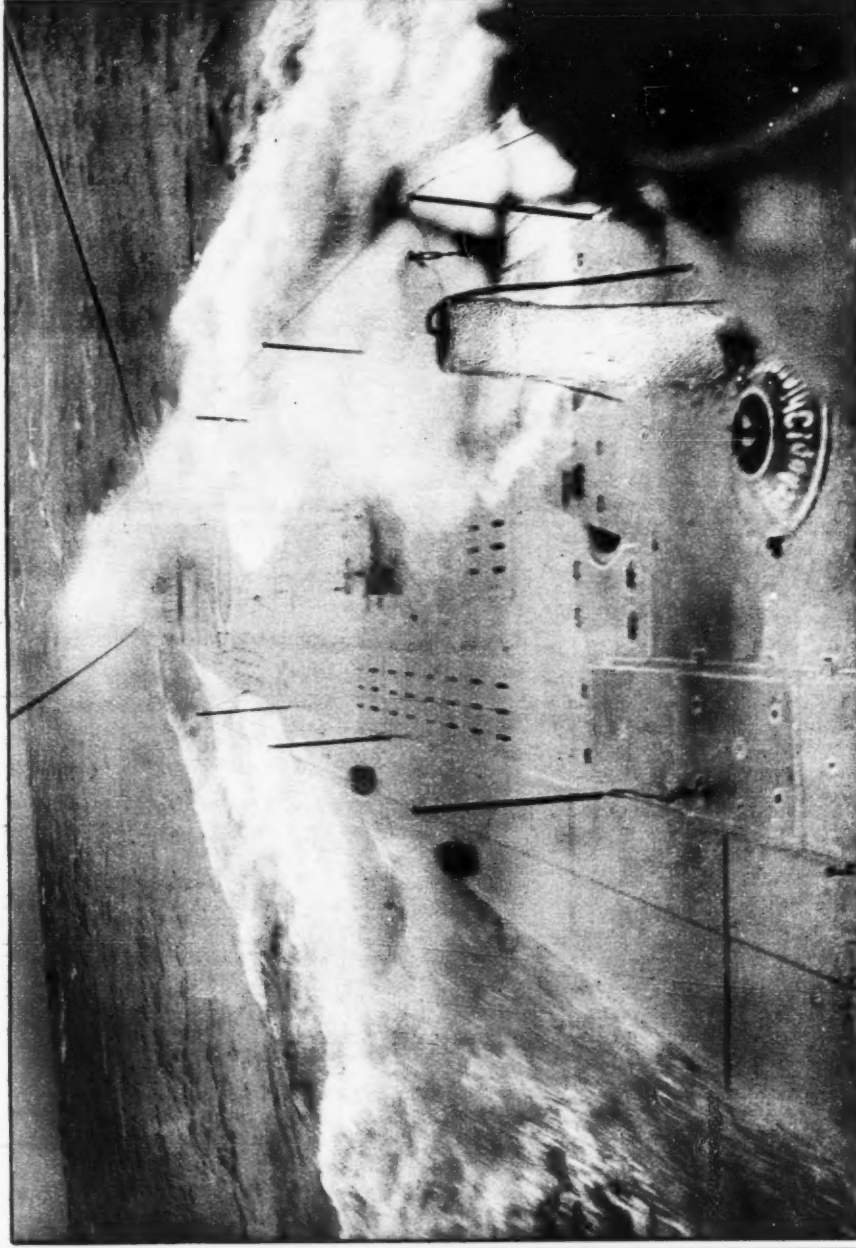
Long Guns of Germany



The big guns of the turrets of the German battle-ship Thuringen of the "North Sea Flotilla."



A German naval "long gun" which has been dismounted and utilized in a North Sea coast defense battery.



Rough going for a submarine doing patrol duty on the North Sea coast.
(© International Film Service.)

Women at the Lathe—A War-Time Anomaly



In France, as in England, the necessity for an enormous production of the munitions of war has driven women into the metal working trades, so that a considerable part of the shells of large and small calibre, bombs for hand and aerial use, and land and air torpedoes now pass through women's hands at some stage of their manufacture. This photograph shows a usual scene in a French munition works—women at the lathes.

(© American Press Association.)

Canadians and Londoners Pass in Review



Canadian regiments in England passing in review,
before their departure for the continental fighting zone.
(Photos © International Film Service.)



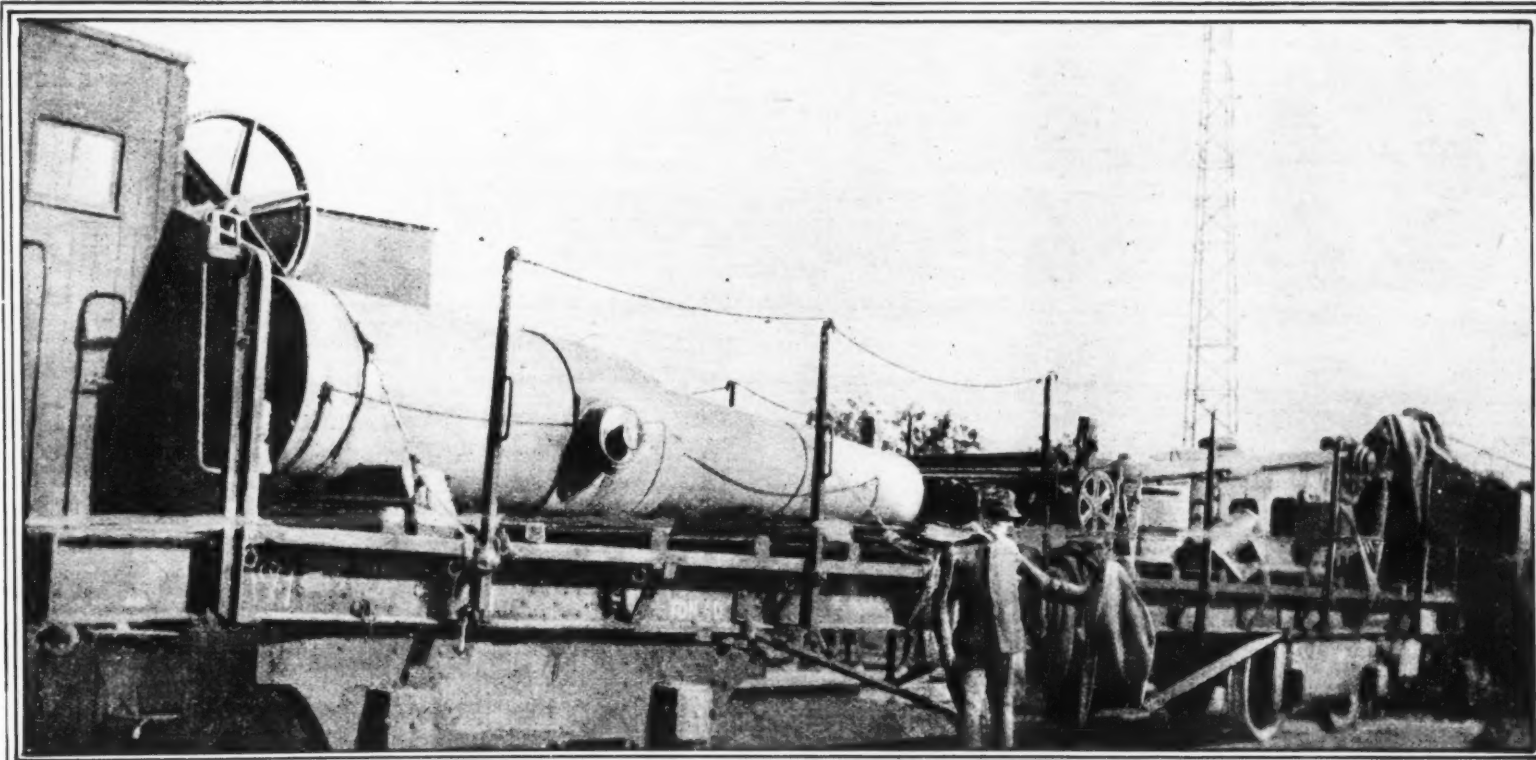
(In panel.) General Sam Hughes, head of the Canadian army, (at right,) and the Canadian "eyewitness."

The London transport column, composed chiefly of men from the London financial district known as "the City," in review at Buckingham Palace.

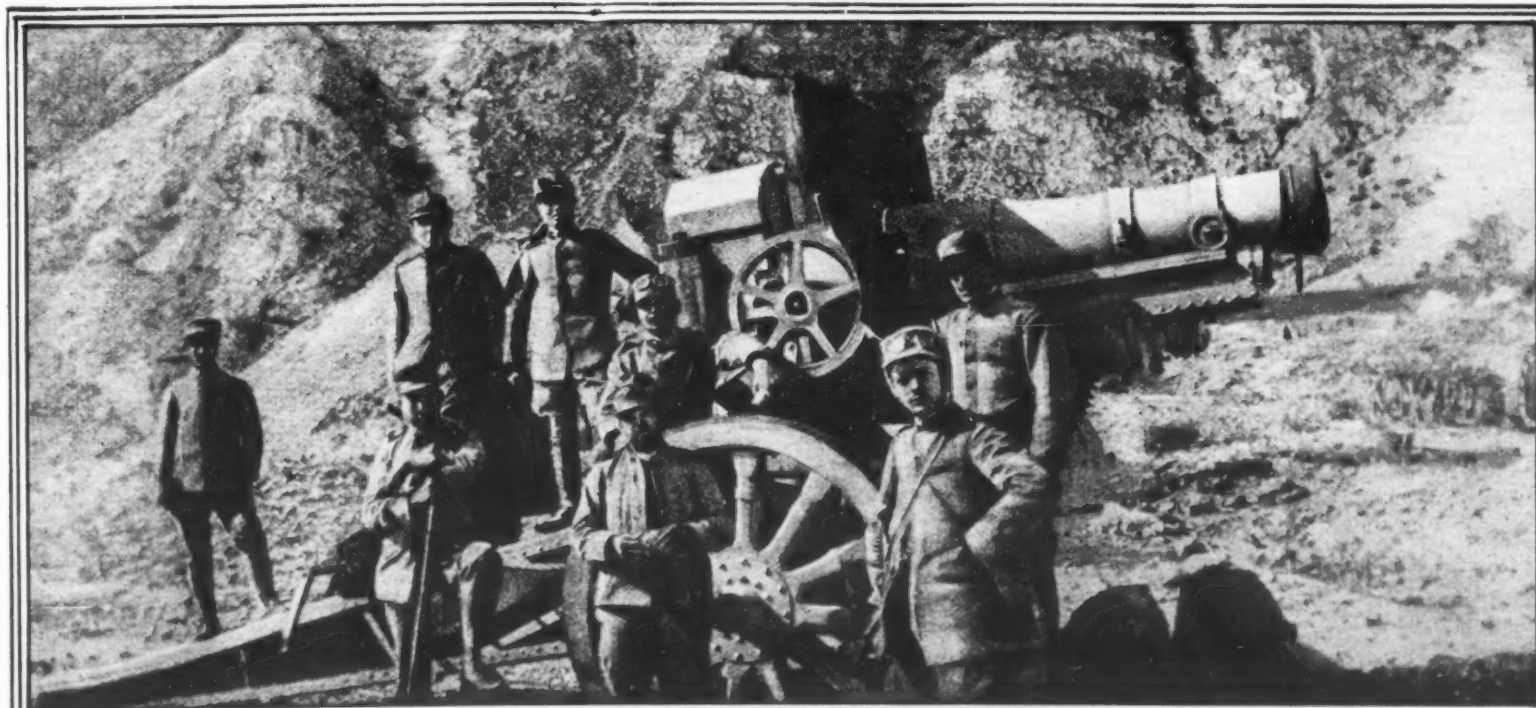
Italian Guns Big and Little



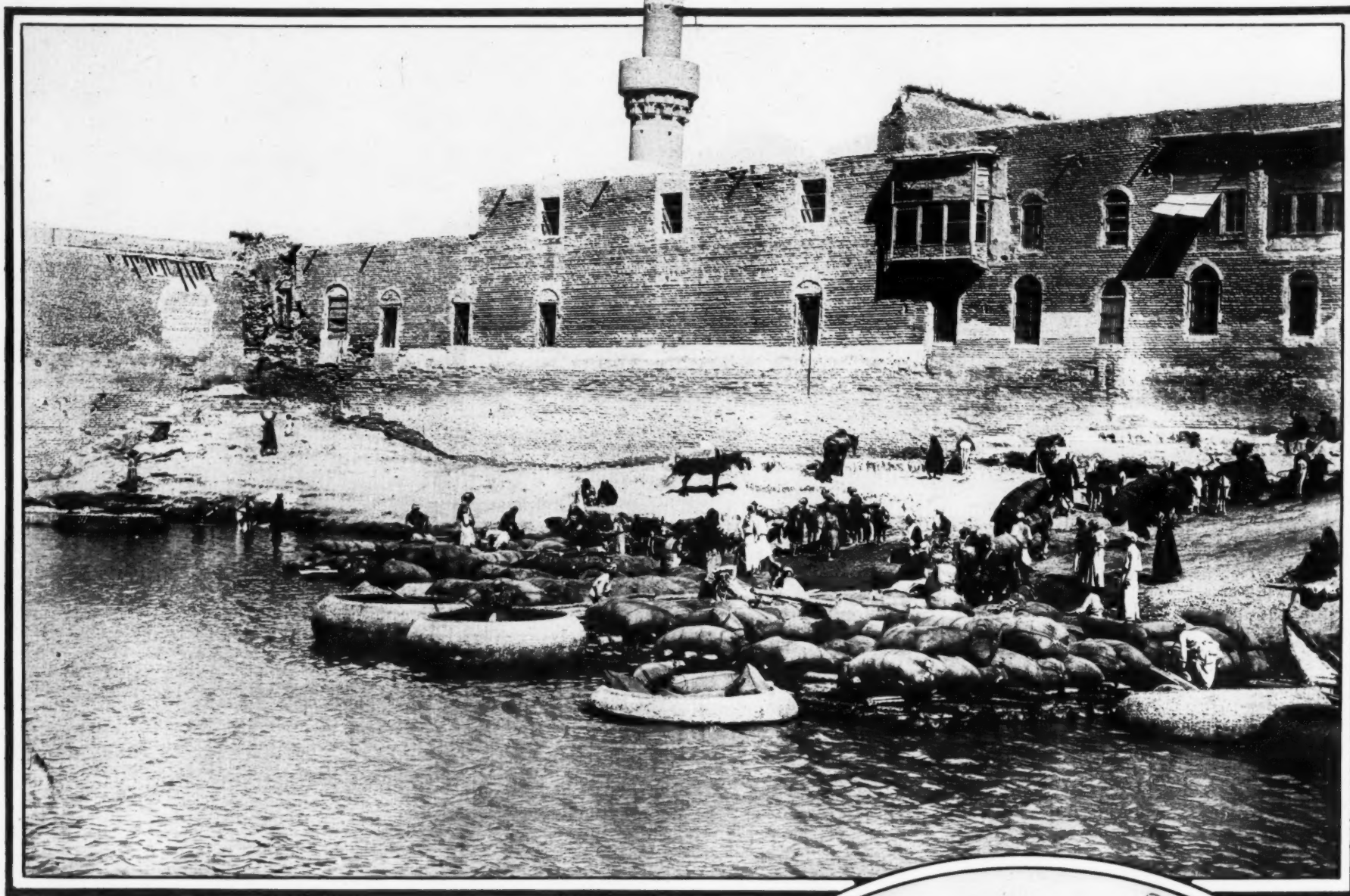
An Italian armored motor car mounting three machine guns and carrying wire cutters in front.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



An Italian gun of 280 millimeters being transported to the front.



A mobile mortar of 260 millimeters, one of the heaviest Italian mobile guns.



Native rafts of reed and boards and sheepskins in the Tigris at Bagdad.

Bagdad, Queen of the Valley of the Tigris

By Charles Johnston

GENERAL BARATOFF'S Russian army is at the last pass in the hills to the east of Bagdad, on the pilgrim road that comes from Persia through Kermanshah of the carpets. General Townshend and General Lake, his liberator in prospect, are not far from Bagdad downstream. General Yudenitch is getting ready to come down from the mountains at Bitlis. Of all these forces Bagdad is the focus, while the Turks and Teutons are in possession.

Bagdad is the most noteworthy cross-roads in all Asia, and, as men gather stories at the crossroads, so it happens that Bagdad is the centre of the greatest collection of tales ever gathered together upon earth: "The Thousand Nights and a Night," which we call the "Arabian Nights." And the air is full of their spirit still. There are the sixty-six greater mosques of the city, and the thirty-three lesser mosques, with the tomb of Zobeida, Queen of the great Harun Al Raschid himself, to make up the hundred. The burial monument of that famous lady is still perfect, a curious slender cone pointing upward from a square block of masonry; something the effect of a cone of loaf sugar standing on a cubical cracker box.

It is on the "west side" of Bagdad, the old aristocratic side where dwelt the Commanders of the Faithful in the golden days, and where the Caliph's palace still stands. They were men of light and leading, of science and literature, and the great Harun, most romantic of all sovereigns, in token of

friendship sent the first clock ever made in Bagdad to Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, who sent him, in turn, a portable organ. But the "west side," the part of the old walled city on the western bank of the Tigris, has waned in glory; of the 150,000 computed to inhabit Bagdad, not more than 20,000 dwell in the part to the west of the river, and they are humble folk, with small, single-storied houses packed in very narrow, winding streets—the camel drivers, the fishermen, the people who "do not count" in the general life of Bagdad.

The real life of the city is in the newer quarter on the eastern side of the river, the side toward Persia, connected with the western side by a rather roughly made pontoon bridge, some 300 yards long, which is always getting out of repair. Upstream, in the suburbs, there is another pontoon bridge, with two more, one above and the other below, at some miles distance. The newer city was, not so long ago, surrounded with heavy brick walls dotted with squat round towers. In many parts, walls and towers still stand; but at other places they are replaced with the Bagdad equivalent of boulevards, for Midhat Pasha, the up-to-date Turkish Governor, copied the trick from Paris, when they turned the old line of fortifications into streets and gardens.

The streets are curiously forbidding, for the most part, since the Moslem house turns its back to them, a sheer windowless wall, facing an inner courtyard garden, from which date palms, pomegranate trees with coral-red flowers and dark green, shiny leaves, oranges, and citrons, hang their branches over the walls. Indeed, Bag-



Arab farmers gathering their crop near Bagdad—very much today as in the ancient times.

dad, like Damascus, looks like a huge grove, with houses hidden in it and with the golden domes and minarets of its mosques rising like flames from a sea of green.

Before the war broke out, the most conspicuous establishment in Bagdad, after that of the Turkish Governor, was the British Consulate General in its palace on the bank of the Tigris. The British "Resident," as he was called in the fashion borrowed from India, held uncommon state, having a little army of fifty British soldiers to guard the Consulate grounds, and having also a gunboat moored in the river under the Consulate windows. The English Resident also maintained a line of river steamers, running to the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, on the Persian Gulf. He even managed a brisk postal business, which was far and away more effective than the slow, uncertain Turkish post.

The men of Bagdad are about equally divided between the two great Moslem sects: the Shiah, of the same tradition as the Persians; and the Sunnis, following the same line as the Turks. They wear the flowing robes of the Arab tribes, and on their heads wear the familiar fez of Stamboul, whether with or without a turban wound about it. The women still veil their faces in the old Mohammedan way.



Native tradesmen of the bazaars.

Bagdad is, perhaps, the hottest, most stifling city in the world, the Summer shade temperature often running up to 120 Fahrenheit. To meet this oven-temperature, the inhabitants have contrived cooling rooms: wide ground-floor chambers, the walls of which are kept damp with running water, the evaporation of which brings a certain coolness. At night every one goes up to the roofs, flat platforms with a brick wall round them, high enough for discreet privacy; and there they pant and turn about on their mats, in the fashion described by Kipling, in his wonderful word picture of Lahore.

As the armies from North, South, East, West, concentrate upon it, Bagdad of the hundred mosques, Bagdad of the Thousand Nights and a Night, Bagdad of Harun Al Raschid, will draw and hold the eyes of the whole world.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Before Notre Dame, Which Has Seen Many Wars



An early morning scene before the world-famed cathedral of Paris, Notre Dame; French soldiers, fully accoutred and equipped, come to a rest before the triple doors of the venerable cathedral; they are just from the front in the North of France, their uniforms are stained with the mud of the trenches, and the morning sun glints on their steel casques, which they have not yet laid aside.



Soldiers of Verdun in Whom France



War-worn and weary troops which have been bearing the brunt of the Verdun defense relieved from duty and ordered out of the battle for a rest; they are on their way to the depots in the rear of the battle lines.

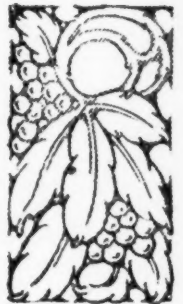
(Official French Photo, supplied by Charles Woods.)

General Joffre honors the regiments of Verdun whose gallantry prevented the German army from breaking the French lines and capturing the fortress city. The ceremony is being held in front of the



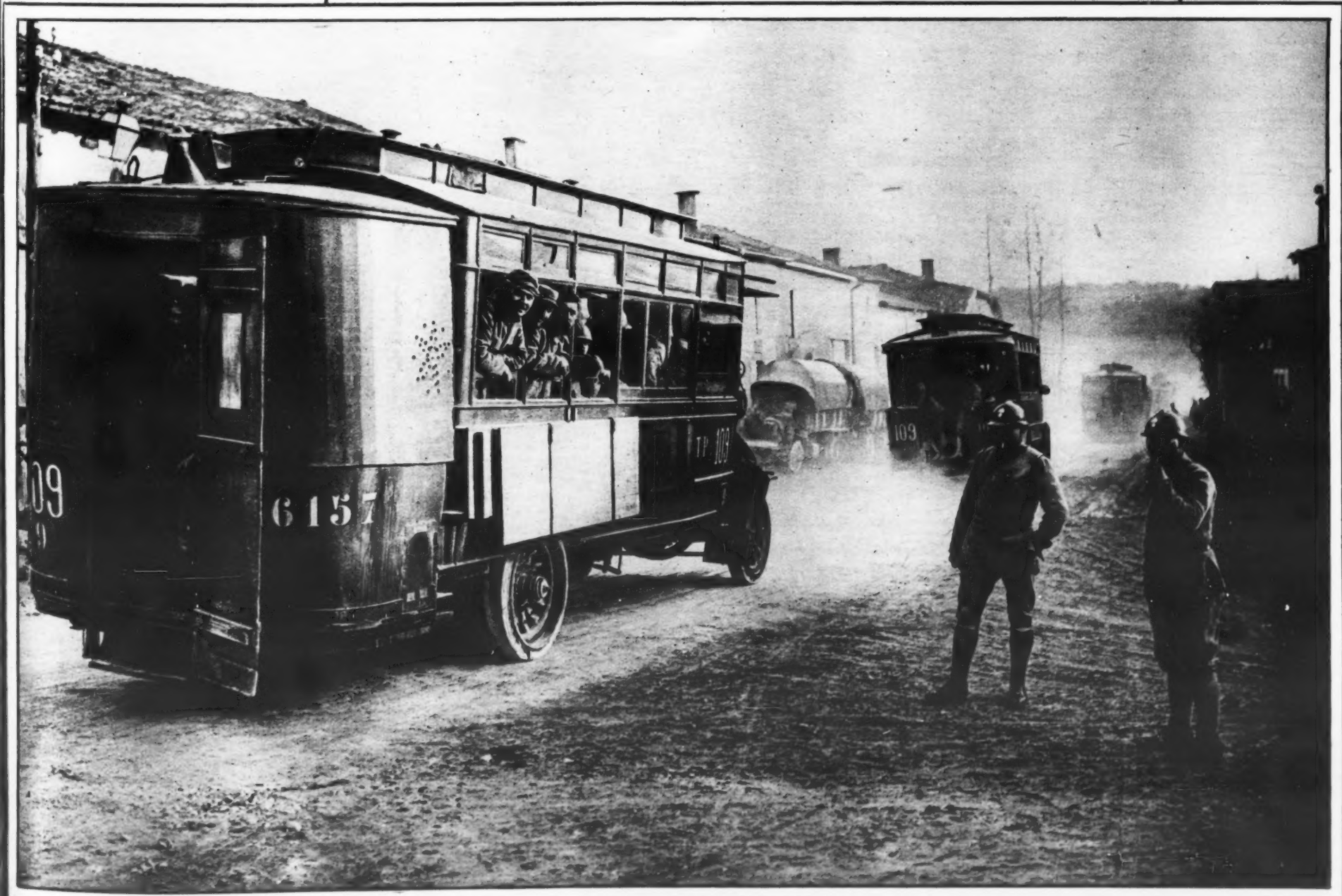
THURSDAY,
MAY 4, 1916

Has Reposed the Utmost Confidence



How the French lines at Verdun were kept constantly supplied with reinforcements is shown in this photograph of a French auto relief column which is being rushed to the Verdun front and is now passing a small village.
(© Medem Photo Service.)

monument at St. Dizier, which commemorates the French defense of St. Dizier when it was besieged by the Germans in 1514.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



Where Austria Bears the Brunt of Russia's Offensive



Russian infantry leaving their trenches in a charge against an Austrian position in Galicia.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

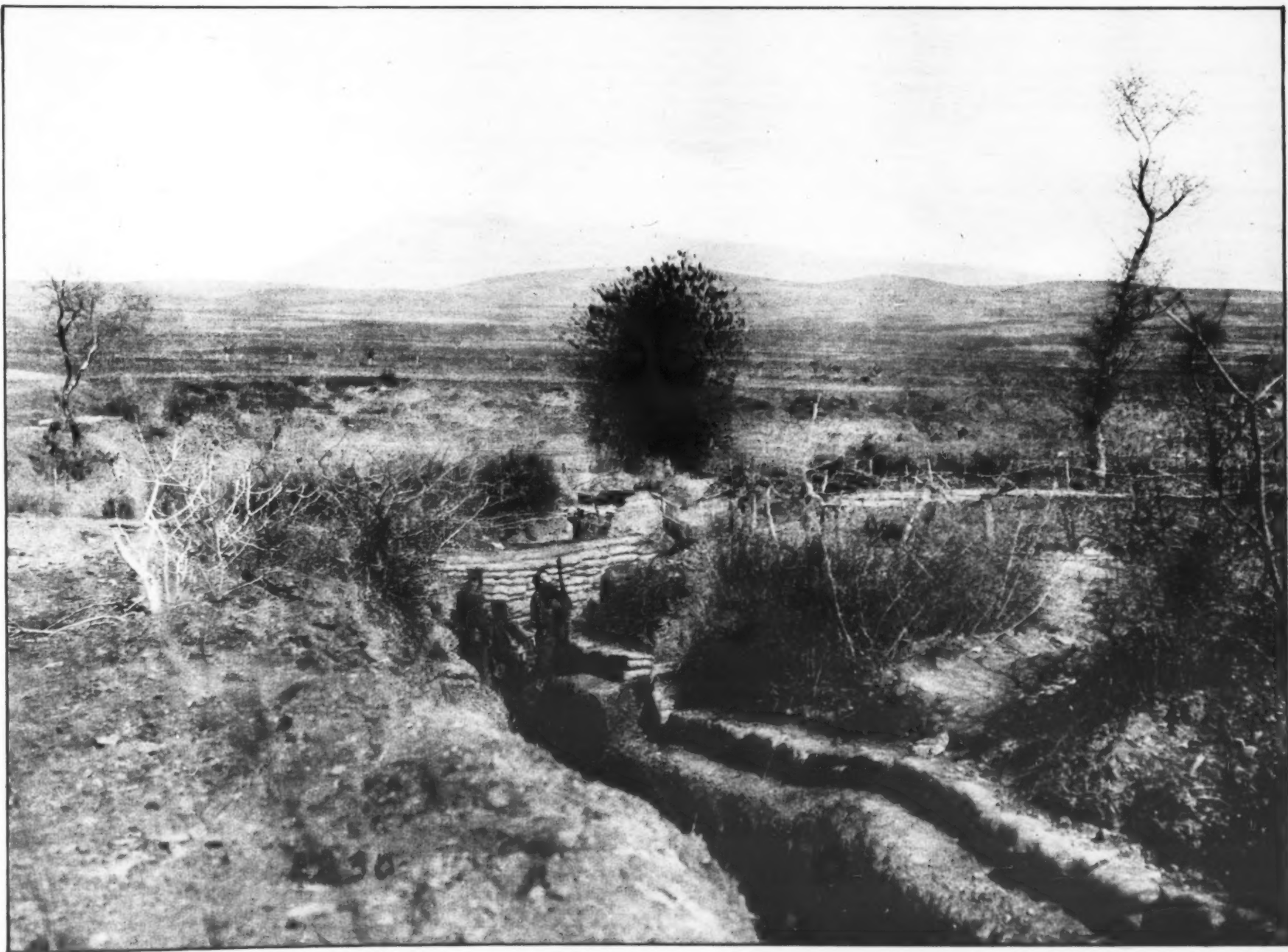


An unusually intimate photograph of the interior of an Austrian trench in Galicia during an action with the Russians.
(Photo from Charles Woods.)

When a German Aero Visits the British Balkan Camp

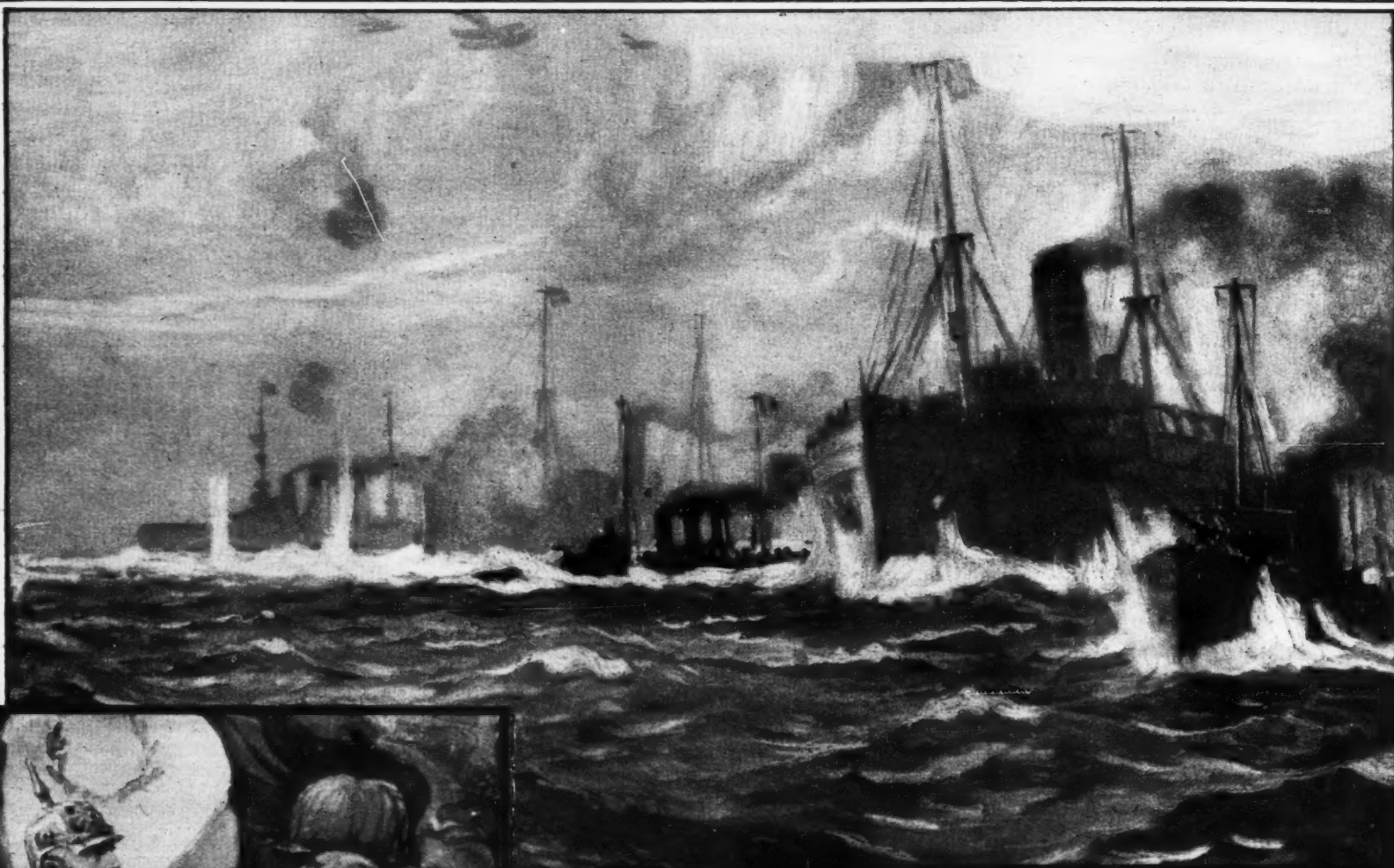


Quick action! British artillerymen running to man their anti-aircraft guns at the first alarm of the approach of a German aeroplane.



A near thing! Earth thrown up by the explosion of a bomb which has missed the British trench by only a few yards.
(Photos © International Film Service.)

The Spirit of the Warring Nations Expressed in Popular Postcards—XVII. Germany and Austria Fight Side by Side



While the Germans engage the French on land in the west the Austro-Hungarian hampers the French movement of troops on the seas.

Clasped hands in a common cause: Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Franz Josef (panel at left.)

Heirs to the two imperial thrones: the Crown Prince of Germany (at left) and the Archduke Karl Franz Josef of Austria (panel at the right.)



A combined artillery action by Germans and Austrians.